

## § 15.701

## 46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–02 Edition)

apply to any vessel engaged in assistance towing, or to any towing vessel of less than 200 gross register tons engaged in exploiting offshore minerals or oil if the vessel has sites or equipment so engaged as its place of departure or ultimate destination.

(b) An officer may continue to operate towing vessels within any restrictions of his or her license from May 21, 2001, until the first renewal or upgrade of that license, but not later than May 21, 2006. Every towing vessel covered by paragraph (a) of this section must carry at least the following personnel:

(1) An officer designated Master and holding a license as—

- (i) Master of towing vessels;
- (ii) Master of towing vessels (Harbor Assist) or (Limited) when operating solely within a limited local area;
- (iii) Operator of uninspected towing vessels;
- (iv) Master of inspected, self-propelled vessels within any restrictions on the license; or
- (v) Mate or first-class pilot of inspected, self-propelled vessels with a license for service in vessels of greater than 200 gross register tons (Domestic service only).

(2) Another officer, if the vessel is operating more than 12 hours in any 24-hour period, holding a license—

- (i) Listed in 46 CFR 15.610(b)(1);
- (ii) As mate (pilot) of towing vessels;
- (iii) As second-class OUTV; or
- (iv) As mate of inspected, self-propelled vessels within any restrictions on the license.

(c) Paragraph (b) of this section applies until the officer's first renewal or upgrade of license after May 21, 2001.

[USCG–1999–6224, 66 FR 20944, Apr. 26, 2001]

### Subpart F—Limitations and Qualifying Factors

#### § 15.701 Officers Competency Certificates Convention, 1936.

(a) This section implements the Officers Competency Certificates Convention, 1936, and applies to each vessel documented under the laws of the United States navigating seaward of the Boundary Lines in part 7 of this chapter, except:

- (1) A public vessel;

(2) A wooden vessel of primitive build, such as a dhow or junk;

(3) A barge; and,

(4) A vessel of less than 200 gross tons.

(b) The master, mates and engineers on any vessel to which this section applies must hold a license to serve in that capacity issued by the Coast Guard under part 10 of this chapter.

(c) A vessel to which this section applies, or a foreign flag vessel to which the Convention applies, may be detained by a designated official until that official is satisfied that the vessel is in compliance with the Convention. *Designated official* includes Coast Guard officers, Coast Guard petty officers and officers or employees of the Customs Service.

(d) Whenever a vessel is detained, the owner, charterer, managing operator, agent, master, or individual in charge may appeal the detention within five days under the provisions of §2.01–70 of this chapter.

#### § 15.705 Watches.

(a) Title 46 U.S.C. 8104 is the law applicable to the establishment of watches aboard certain U.S. vessels. The establishment of adequate watches is the responsibility of the vessel's master. The Coast Guard interprets the term *watch* to be the direct performance of vessel operations, whether deck or engine, where such operations would routinely be controlled and performed in a scheduled and fixed rotation. The performance of maintenance or work necessary to the vessel's safe operation on a daily basis does not in itself constitute the establishment of a watch. The minimal safe manning levels specified in a vessel's certificate of inspection takes into consideration routine maintenance requirements and ability of the crew to perform all operational evolutions, including emergencies, as well as those functions which may be assigned to persons in watches.

(b) Subject to exceptions, 46 U.S.C. 8104 requires that when a master of a seagoing vessel of more than 100 gross tons establishes watches for the licensed individuals, sailors, coal passers, firemen, oilers and watertenders, the personnel shall be *divided, when at sea, into at least three watches and shall*